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# PRESTON & KNOTT

Berry Growers and Nurserymen



## **ADVANCE BLACKBERRIES**

Photographed April 16th, [4 Weeks Ahead of Other Varieties.]

**SEASON 1927**

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**BUENA PARK  
CALIFORNIA**

# VISIT OUR FIELD

—x—

**W**E ARE located in Orange County, on the Boulevard two miles south from Buena Park, or, from Anaheim, five miles west on Lincoln Highway, and one-half mile north on Buena Park Boulevard.

If you contemplate planting berries commercially, and it is at all possible, we believe that it would be well worth your while to visit our field. It is the largest bush berry field in Southern California. We have been in the business many years and are still learning. Very likely we have information on some points that would be of value to you. Anyway, we will be glad to meet you and show you our different varieties.

Going over our field with us will in nowise obligate you to buy plants. Come and let's get acquainted.

You will find that many in the finest, largest and most profitable berry fields in Southern California were grown from our plants. Let us start you in with plants that we are proud of, and then take care of them in such a way that we will be glad to send future customers to see your field, and your profits will be assured.

We have been growing berries for the market for more than twenty years and have selected varieties and strains of varieties that are very prolific. The varieties that we offer have proved profitable to us and for other growers who have gotten plants from us, and no doubt will prove money-makers for you.

## WHEN PLACING AN ORDER

Use the enclosed order blank when possible.

REMIT post office money order, registered letter, express order or check.

WRITE your name and address plainly; do not fail to advise us when and how you wish the plants shipped—express or parcel post.

**PRICES**—We pay the postage on small orders to points up to and including the third zone (all points within 300 miles of Buena Park). This includes strawberries in hundred lots and less, and other varieties in less than hundred lots. Larger orders, which are at cheaper rates, are f.o.b. Buena Park, with no charges for packing. Write or phone for prices on larger amounts than are quoted. Our telephone is **Anaheim 8700-J3**.

**Quality Orders**—Figure fifty or more plants of one variety at the 100 rate, and 500 or more at the 1000 rate.

## WE GUARANTEE PLANTS TO ARRIVE IN GOOD CONDITION

Although we have no control over plants after they leave our hands, still we want you to be pleased with your plants and to succeed with them, so

we guarantee them to reach you in good condition.

**All Plants** are inspected by local horticultural inspector before leaving our place, and guarantee to pass inspection on arrival.

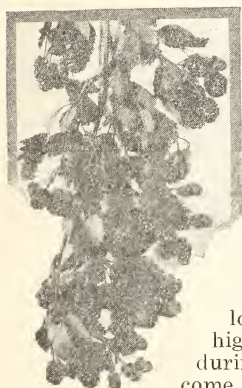
**All Orders** which you wish us to hold for future delivery should be accompanied by at least one-fourth cash

## GUARANTEE

We exercise the greatest care to have our plants true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace any plants that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or to refund the amount paid, but it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said plants that may prove untrue.

**PRESTON & KNOTT.**

## TO THE PROSPECTIVE BERRY GROWER



**I**N THE PAST a large part of the berry acreage has been very close to the big cities, principally Los Angeles. During the past few years, however, a great deal of this close-in berry land has gone out of production due to real estate subdivision, so new lands and new growers are needed. Another factor to be considered by the prospective berry grower is the rapidly increasing population in the Southwest. A crop of berries that would have glutted the local market three years ago will not begin to supply it now. This condition is necessarily being reflected in prices received. This upward trend in prices has been even more pronounced with bush berries than with strawberries. Blackberries, dewberries, loganberries, red raspberries and black-caps all brought higher average prices at our shed the past season than during any previous season. In fact, bush berries have become so scarce and high that the Berry Growers' Association of Southern California has adopted the half-pound basket as standard for all varieties of bush berries. This is the same basket that has been used for loganberries and raspberries in the past, and from now on all blackberries and dewberries will be put up in this small basket also. (Be sure and remember this when ordering baskets.)

Many new and promising irrigated districts have been opened up in the Southwest during the past few years. Some of these are favorable to the growing of berries on a large commercial scale. San Diego, Ventura and Riverside counties especially hold many inducements to prospective berry growers, for on the costal lands of the former and the more sheltered irrigated valleys of all; early, middle-season, and late varieties of berries can be planted with little danger from frost. We believe that a large acreage will be set to berries in these favorable spots during the next few years and that those who take up berry growing now will prosper. Location, in-so-much as city markets are concerned is not so important. Modern methods of transportation, with Southern California's unrivalled boulevards, brings many markets within the reach of the grower, no matter where he is situated. The profit to be made from small plantings should not be overlooked. This may be derived from roadside stands, or if the grower is situated close to a town, local retailers will be glad to handle his crop. Many growers, with comparatively small plantings in the more remote sections considerable distance from the larger markets have reported to us this past season, that the local demand for their berries was more than they could supply. And that the prices that they received were much better than prices on the larger markets. You can make quite a nice income from a small piece of good land, well cared for, by supplying berries to your neighbors and your local groceryman.

o Our packing shed on the boulevard is an important factor in disposing of our crop; retail sales average above \$100 a day during the busy season, and oftentimes run above \$200.

**You will find a good demand for your berries if you produce good fruit and let people know you have it.**



## OUR LEADER — THE ADVANCE BLACKBERRY

**T**HIS variety has been our leader in a commercial berry growing business for twenty years. During that time, through careful selection, we have been developing the Advance with an idea of securing a prolific sort that would mature early and ship well. That we have succeeded is illustrated primarily by the fact that we are taking heavy crops from our plantings. Furthermore, the Advance is now the first blackberry on the market, maturing four weeks earlier than the Gardena dewberry, which has always been considered the earliest blackberry in California. The fruit begins to ripen here between April first and May eighth.

In warmer and more sheltered sections they ripen still earlier. Mrs. Thomas, of Carlsbad, San Diego County, made her first commercial shipment this year (1926), on March 8th, which is the earliest shipment we have any record of in Southern California. The plants for this planting were secured from us in 1925.

The Sub-Tropic Farms, on the hills back of La Habra, shipped eleven trays on March 15th, this past season, which sold on the Los Angeles market for \$5.07 per tray. These were in 8 oz. baskets and a tray contains 15 baskets so this first shipment brought 33 cents per basket wholesale, which is a little more than we have ever received for them in the small baskets. While this price seems high we must remember that these berries were fine quality and on the market the middle of March, before common varieties were even in blossom in most locations.

Then, as proof that the Advance has been developed towards firmness of fruit, as well as earliness, we have found that they hold up well in transit and on the local market better than any other blackberry. We ship by express every year to Albuquerque, New Mexico, in open crates, without refrigeration, requiring that the berries hold up 48 hours before they reach the retailer. We have also shipped to Denver, which is 70 hours by express from our packing shed. And dealers who handle our product in these cities say that they hold up much better on the retail floor than other blackberries and sell for higher prices. This, we believe, is conclusive proof that the Advance is the best shipping blackberry grown in California today.

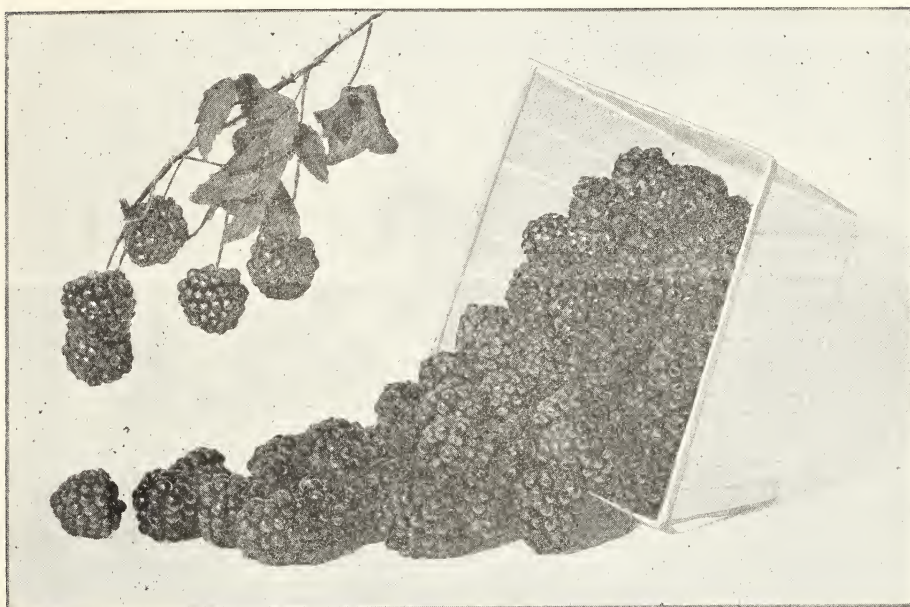
At the present time we have 20 acres planted to this fine berry, which, at the height of the bearing season, keep 70 pickers busy. Our pickers are chiefly Mexicans and we find them good workers in the berry fields. The crop lasts from six to nine weeks and ripens slowly, a desirable feature when one has a large acreage to care for.

There are several characteristics of the Advance blackberry that make it a valuable one for large commercial plantings. It produces its berries on little stems coming out from the main lateral branches. These little stems are produced at every leaf joint and bear from three to five berries each. The thorns are much smaller than those on the ordinary blackberry, being very much like the tiny ones on raspberry canes. This is another point in favor of the Advance variety. The most engaging factor in the growing habit of the Advance blackberry, however, is found in the position in which its fruits are borne. Most of the berries set on the outside of the bush and are easily accessible. This naturally lowers the cost of picking a great deal.

Summing up the good points of the Advance variety, it is the earliest and best shipping blackberry in California; it bears heavily over a long season; its habits of growth cuts picking costs to a marked degree, and last, it sells for very much higher prices than other blackberries. In former seasons, when blackberries were marketed in 12 oz. baskets, first shipments usually sold for \$9.00 to \$12.00 per crate (30 baskets) on the Los Angeles wholesale market. The past season blackberries were marketed in 8 oz. baskets and first shipments sold for \$10.00 per crate. While prices do not remain at these high levels; prices do average much higher while Advance are being picked than they are when the later varieties come on.

Our advice to the prospective berry grower who has good berry land in sections of the Southwest which are not subject to frosts after March 15th, is to plant the Advance blackberry. Through our practical effort in plant selection, we have built up in this variety the standard of quality we believe a commercially successful early blackberry should possess.

The first year after planting, the vines trail more or less over the surface of the soil, much like the dewberry, but the next and succeeding years they grow upright like the common blackberry. They respond to the same careful watering, cultivation and fertilization as must be practiced with all sorts of berries. They need no pruning during the first year.



THE ADVANCE BLACKBERRY— $\frac{1}{4}$  ACTUAL SIZE

Photographed April 16th, when other varieties were still in blossom.

On account of the Advance blossoming so early in the season when the weather is likely to be unfavorable for bees to work, we have found that less than five plants will not polonize satisfactorily, so we do not sell less than five plants of this variety.

There are two strains of Advanced blackberries and by having these two strains thoroughly mixed much better polonization takes place, resulting in much larger crops. In small plantations consisting of a single row, best results are obtained by alternating these strains, setting first one and then the other down the row, and the plants will be tied separately in the shipment so that they may be planted that way. In larger plantings we have found that two plants of one strain to one of the other is more desirable, and that it is much better to plant two plants of the one strain and then one of the other in the same row than to plant them in separate rows. The plants will be tied separately and marked so that you may plant this way.

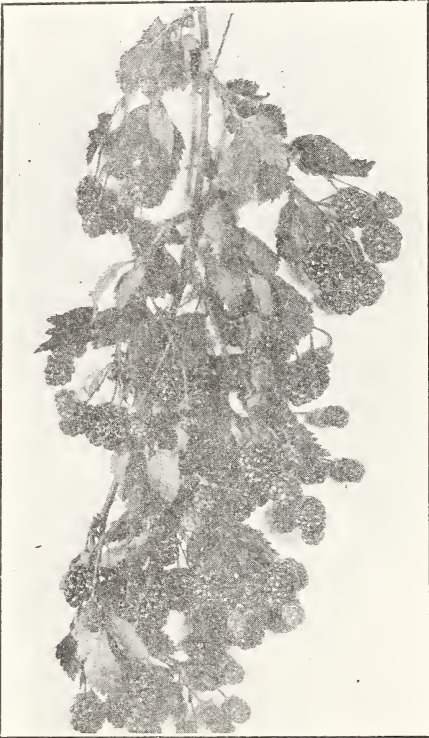
During past seasons we have mixed two strains here before shipping the plants and usually the results have been entirely satisfactory. But by separating them and having them planted in rotation will give the best polonization possible and will assure maximum yields in every case. In the larger commercial fields it is a very good plan to keep a few stands of bees in or near the field.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	20c	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00

Advance blackberries should be planted five feet apart in rows eight feet across; which requires only 1,000 plants to set out an acre.

ANOTHER BERRY THAT CANNOT BE BEAT

**Macatawa Everbearing**—The Macatawa is a bush type blackberry requiring no support. The fruit is uniformly large, very sweet, firm, with few seeds and practically no core. It bears an exceedingly heavy crop through June and



A Spray of Macatawa Blackberries

July, and another light crop of very large berries in the Fall. One grower reports a yield of 20,000 baskets to the acre from two-year-old bushes. Three years ago from a 1-acre planting of one-year-old bushes we took 9000 12 oz. baskets. The same acre, the past two seasons produced 16,000 baskets annually, and the quality was so good that these berries sold for a premium. We consider this a very satisfactory showing for any variety of blackberry. The Macatawa is the practical sort for home garden planting, as it is both a good canner and fine for eating fresh. As a market berry, we consider it the best of the mid-season blackberries because it bears such abundant crops of glossy black, uniform-sized fruits which always look a little better on the market than those of other varieties ripening at the same time.

Plant Macatawa blackberries to prolong picking season if you are planting Advance. The crop on these is just coming on good when the Advance are gone. Macatawa is the heaviest yielder of any variety we have ever seen. This variety is not a prolific plant maker and we are increasing our acreage, so our supply of plants is limited.

PRICES .....	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.25	\$7.00	\$60.00

Plant five feet apart in rows eight feet across, requiring about 1000 plants to the acre.

We have tried a great many varieties; and are still trying some that are not listed here. We are only listing the very best. If you are sure that you want varieties not listed we will be glad to furnish them if we have them, or to get them for you from some other grower, if possible. Write us your requirements and we will quote prices on any variety we can furnish.

For as little as \$1.50 you can get enough Advance blackberry plants to set fifty feet of row, and for only \$1.25 you get enough Macatawa plants for a fifty-foot row. This many plants will supply a large family with blackberries every day from April until late in July.



## THE BEST DEWBERRIES

**Gardena**—This is the earliest and one of the most prolific of all dewberries, ripening four weeks later than the Advance blackberry, but two weeks earlier than the common varieties of blackberries. We consider the Gardena to be one of the best dewberries for planting in Southern and Central California, where it is unusually prolific and a "sure-cropper". From one acre of Gardenas, the first year after planting, we picked 7200 pint baskets, and the second season (the second year after planting) we picked 15,000 baskets. This is not an unusual yield on good land with proper care.

The Gardena dewberry was named by W. M. Gray, of Gardena, Los Angeles County, who was one of the first to grow them here. This variety can be grown successfully anywhere in the Southwest where climatic conditions for berry growing are favorable. Its bearing season lasts from four to five weeks, commencing from May 15 to May 25, according to the weather. It is a strong grower and should be trellised to produce the heaviest crops. Ten plants will make a row 35 feet long and will produce a surprising quantity of berries.

Plant 3 1/2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across. 2,900 plants per acre.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00



Picking Berries in one of our Gardena Dewberry Fields.

**Lucretia**—This variety is a very firm, handsome berry of good quality which we recommend planting to prolong the early blackberry season, for it is about ten days later than the Gardena. Its heaviest bearing season comes at a time when the Advance is going out, and as it is a good shipper, it can be used to supply markets which have been taking the Advance. It is just as prolific as the Gardena, and better flavor and appearance and larger and firmer than either the Gardena dewberry or the ordinary blackberry. All of these qualities make the Lucretia a profitable berry and one that should be planted by all berry growers.

Plant 3 1/2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across. 2,000 plants per acre.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00

## SOME RASPBERRIES FOR THE SOUTHWEST

**N**EARLY all varieties of the raspberry do well in the irrigated sections of the Southwest where soil and climate are adapted to their needs. Under careful management they produce large crops and return handsome profits to the grower.

We are growing varieties of both red and black raspberries. Until very recently the general opinion has been that the black raspberry could not be



The Cumberland Black Raspberry

grown successfully in the Southwest. For this reason, there has been but comparatively few plantings made of the blackcaps. The truth of the matter is that they are well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions in many districts of Southern California, and as these berries are scarce in local markets growers are receiving high prices for them. Our crop of blackcaps sell for better prices than any other mid-season berry, and next to the Advance blackberry they brought us the highest average price during the past three seasons. Last season our blackcap crop sold for \$5.50 per crate, and most of them were ordered a week before they were ready to pick. We are convinced that they will prove money-makers for anyone who will plant them, especially to those growers who live comparatively close to the coast of Southern California.

## PLANT BLACK CAPS

**Cumberland**—We consider this variety to be the best blackcap for the Southwest. It produces abundantly over quite a long season and the quality of the berries is excellent, being very firm and of good flavor. It is also a good keeper—we found that they will stand up in transit far better than any other raspberry. We retailed most of the last year's crop from our packing shed, and people from all parts of Los Angeles and Orange Counties ordered them a week in advance. Growers who got Cumberland plants from us two years ago are enthusiastic over the crop and prices they got the past season. Some of them reported that their black caps all sold for more than \$5.00 per crate; and, as one grower remarked, they sold for whatever he had the nerve to ask.

We are offering only selected and thrifty tip plants with a large and well developed root system. With reasonably good care, these should make exceptional growth the first season and produce a very profitable crop the following summer.

Plant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet apart in rows 7 feet apart—1750 plants per acre.

PRICES .....	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00

## RED RASPBERRIES

**La France**—(Everbearing). This red raspberry was introduced only a few years ago, but is becoming very popular with growers in all parts of the county. It is about twice the size of other red raspberries, and for this reason they are much cheaper to pick than ordinary varieties. Because of their great size and fine appearance, the La France sells on sight. The plants are very vigorous and bear heavily throughout their season, which is from early June to late in the Summer. We recommend them for both home and commercial planting.

Plant 3 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart—2400 plants per acre.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.25	\$9.00	\$75.00

**Ranaree**—(Everbearing) Probably the most prolific everbearing raspberry on the market, this variety is proving to be a great success around San Jose and Palo Alto, from which points they are shipped in car lots to distant markets. Thousands of trays of them are shipped into Los Angeles each year during August and September from the North because the local crop cannot begin to supply the demand.

Plant 2 1/2 feet apart in rows 6 feet across. 2,900 plants per acre.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00

**St. Regis**—An everbearing red raspberry of comparatively recent introduction which has become a standard for everbearing sorts. The fruit ripens a little later than the Surprise, but it continues to set and ripen later in the Fall.

Plant 2 1/2 feet apart in rows 6 feet apart—2900 plants per acre.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$6.00	\$40.00

## THE LOGANBERRY

**THIS** fine berry, very popular and extensively planted in Oregon and Washington for juice production, is of California origin, being introduced by Judge J. H. Logan, of Santa Cruz, more than 20 years ago. The elongated fruits are deep red in color, very large (about 1 1/2 inches long) and have a pleasing flavor all their own. In Southern California, Loganberries are sold in eight-ounce raspberry boxes, and on account of the proportionate sizes of the container and berry, they are the cheapest of the small fruits to pick. And the fact that the bushes are supported on trellis with fruits easily accessible also contributes largely to lowering picking costs.

PRICES	EACH	10	100	1000
	15c	\$1.00	\$7.00	\$60.00

Plant 7 to 8 feet apart in rows 7 feet apart—only 800 plants per acre.

## A New Berry, the IMPROVED LOGANBERRY (Young Dewberry)

We have tried out this new variety, which is a cross between the Loganberry and the Austin dewberry, this past season and have no hesitation in recommending it to be the largest, finest flavored, and most beautiful bush berry that we have ever seen.

The fruit is larger than the Loganberry and the color is darker red; a beautiful wine color. Although it has the flavor of both the Logan and dewberry the Logan flavor predominates. It is sweeter, more handsome, and firmer than either of its parents.

In a complete description of this new berry by Mr. George M. Darrow, of the Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, he sums up its superior qualities as follows: "The disease resistance of the foliage, its apparent resistance to



anthracnose, and the superb quality of its fruit for desert, culinary purposes, and as a source of fresh fruit beverage make it especially promising as a commercial and a home garden fruit. No weak points have yet appeared in the variety."

We had one half acre in bearing for the past season, selling the berries at our shed on the boulevard, as fast as they were picked. The vines grow like the Logan and have to be trellised to do well as the canes grow long.

A considerable share of our plants was ordered last summer, by growers who saw the fruit at our shed. We anticipate a keen demand for the remaining plants as the berries were so well liked by those who bought them the past season. We advise placing your order early for we have only a limited number of plants for sale this season. We are increasing our own acreage of this new berry this spring.

Plant eight feet apart in rows 7 feet across, requiring only 800 plants per acre.

PRICES .....	EACH	10	100	1000
	20c	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00

We have made the price of these plants cheap because we want to get them as widely distributed this season as possible. For only \$1.50 you can get enough plants to set out a row eighty feet long. We know that you will be more than pleased with them.

### STRAWBERRIES FOR PROFIT

**O**WING to our mild climate and long fruiting season strawberry plants, if reproduced year after year, in California, rapidly lose their vitality. During past seasons we have shipped our strawberry plants from the East or North and planted them here. We keep all blossom picked off and allowed them to make plants the first season, and these plants, only one season removed from a cold climate, were the plants that we sold. This careful practice has produced many successful patches. This season we are going one step further; we are shipping all our Banner and New Oregon plants from the North and all our Klondyke and Carolina and Progressive plants from the East. And we are selling them delivered here as cheaply as local plants have been in past seasons.



**Prices**—If ordered by mail the prices quoted include the postage for less than thousand lots, to all points within 300 miles of Buena Park. In thousand lots or over if you call here for your plants the price will be as quoted. But if you order the plants shipped by express deduct \$2.00 per thousand from the listed prices and we will have them shipped directly to you from the grower; you to pay the express which we believe will in no case amount to more than \$2.00 per thousand. This will save you something in time, handling and express charges.



**Klondyke**—This strawberry is planted more extensively in Southern California than any other sort for local and shipping market, as it is the earliest and most profitable sort. Plants will produce two crops a year in the Southwest, the first in the early spring and the second during the summer. It is a vigorous grower and a good plant producer. We recommend it above all other strawberries for commercial planting.

PRICES .....	25	100	300	500	1000
	50c	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.00

**Banner**—For the grower who wishes to build up a strawberry trade on fine quality, we recommend the Banner variety. It is just as attractive as the Klondyke and far superior in flavor. It sells the first time on its looks, but after tasting them, the buyer is a steady customer for this delicious berry. Although we do not class it as everbearing, it produces fruit almost continuously through the summer and its size holds up throughout the long bearing season. We strongly recommend the Banner to the home gardener and to the commercial grower who can command a premium for extra fine quality. The Banner is the variety that made Watsonville famous as a strawberry growing center, and is now winning favor in this part of the state.

PRICES .....	25	100	300	500	1000
	75c	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00

**New Oregon or (Oregon Plum)**—More growers should plant this variety. It is the largest, strongest growing and finest flavored strawberry we have yet found. While they do not produce as many berries the first year as Progressive Everbearing, they make up for it during the following years, both in quality and quantity. We picked our field, during the past season, continuously from March until the last of September, which pretty nearly puts them in the everbearing class. And as they are much larger and finer flavored than the everbearing varieties, we consider them more satisfactory in every respect. As a commercial berry there is no comparison, and even for the home garden we consider them more desirable than any of the ever-bearers.

Everyone who buys these berries from our shed invariably come back for more of "those big, sweet Oregons." This variety is taking the place of all others in Southern Oregon, and is becoming increasingly popular here.

PRICES .....	25	100	300	500	1000
	75c	\$2.00	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00

**Carolina**—This strawberry has been grown only six or seven years in Southern California, but we class it next to the Klondyke in commercial importance. Like the Klondyke, it bears two crops a year, the first in early spring and summer and the second in late fall. On our land, the plants have proven to be vigorous growers, and the berries are uniformly large, bright red in color and of fine flavor.

PRICES .....	25	100	300	500	1000
	50c	\$1.50	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$7.00

**Progressive (Everbearing)**—This is the best, most vigorous and prolific of the everbearing strawberries, producing fruit six to nine months of the year. The berries are not as large as the Klondyke or the Carolina, but are sweet. We recommend it for the home garden.

PRICES .....	25	100	300	500	1000
	75c	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.50	\$12.00

## A WORD CONCERNING PLANTING AND GROWING STRAWBERRIES

There are several methods of setting out strawberry plants, each the best under certain conditions. The method most often used by the larger commercial growers is to set the plants three feet apart each way, in February or March, and keep the blossoms picked off, allowing the plants to make runners the first summer to fill out the rows. This method requires only 5000 plants per acre, but you get no fruit the first summer.

In smaller plantings, especially if the grower wishes berries the first season, the plants are set one foot apart in either single or double rows and the runners are kept picked off. If this method is used the plants may be set out any time from October until April. The earlier planting producing the larger crops the first year. This method requires from seventeen to thirty thousand plants per acre, the exact number depends on how far apart the rows are spaced.

In most cases if the land is very sandy and not very retentive of moisture, or if there is considerable grade to the rows, the plants should be set out on the flat, or level with the ground without any ridges. If the land is very flat so that the water does not run freely in very small rows, or if it is heavy or very retentive of moisture then the plants should be set on small ridges. If ridges are used they are usually made wide enough on top to accommodate two rows about a foot apart, one near each edge of the ridge.

Do not manure strawberry land before setting the plants. You can fertilize after the plants are growing well. In the irrigation furrow between the rows if you wish.

Do not plant strawberries on alkali land. They are very susceptible to alkali and will do no good on land that is alkaline, although it may grow some other crops successfully. And only plant strawberries where there is an abundant supply of water which may be had often.

## TREES AND VINES

**WE ARE** berry specialists, and are glad to ship berry plants anywhere. We do not ship trees and grapevines, as we feel that you can buy these more satisfactorily from your local nurseryman. The expense of packing trees and grapevines for shipment is so great that very likely your local nurseryman can sell them to you just as cheaply, and possibly cheaper, than we can pack them and ship them to you.

If you live within reach of our nursery, we will be glad to supply you with fruit trees, walnuts, or grapevines. Both the quality of our stock and our price will please you.

## BERRY BASKETS AND TRAYS

**WE STOCK BERRY BASKETS AND TRAYS** in large quantities and are in a position to quote you attractive prices on these.

**Our price for the best grade tin top Wooden Basket is \$6.00 per 1,000, f.o.b., Buena Park, for either the 8 oz. or for the 12 oz. size.**

**WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE YOU PRICES ON TRAYS IN THE SPRING.** The price of trays varies a little as the price of lumber fluctuates, so it is impossible to make a close price on trays in the Fall.

**Be Sure to Remember** in figuring your basket requirements for the coming season that the half pint (8 oz.) basket has been adopted as standard for all varieties of bush berries. This includes all berries except strawberries, which will still be put up in the pint basket. This does not mean that it will be illegal to use a pint basket for bush berries, for the law makes either basket optional, but that the Berry Growers' Association last year adopted the half pint basket as standard and marketed all the bush berries that went to Los Angeles in this basket. The trade is becoming used to this package, and the quotations in the market reports are for trays or crates containing the half pint baskets.

ANSWERING A FEW QUESTIONS MOST OFTEN ASKED US ABOUT  
BERRY GROWING

No set rules can be laid down which will hold good in all cases because of the difference in climate and soil in the various sections. We have given the distances for planting with each variety. We irrigate about once each week during the picking season and about once in three or four weeks during the balance of the year, except in the rainy season. Some soils will require water more often than this, especially for strawberries, while others may need it less often. Give them a thorough irrigation when you do irrigate. The one main consideration is to keep your plants growing thriftily through the entire summer. We have to get a large vine growth in order to be able to get a heavy crop, so if it takes more water to get a vigorous vine growth, use it. Water well at the end of the picking season and again immediately after pruning, which should be done just as soon as the crop is picked. This gives the vines a good thrifty start at a time in the summer when they will grow very fast.

Nearly all varieties of berries require no pruning the first summer. Raspberries should be headed back some time in February the first season. The first pruning required on most varieties is to head the new growth back just before you start to pick the crop. This will facilitate picking and applies to all the varieties that we list except Loganberry and the Improved Logan. These varieties are grown on a high trellis and the new growth is trained on the ground parallel with the row until the crop is picked, when the old wood is cut off the wires and this new wood put up. On all varieties except the Himalaya blackberry all the old wood which has borne berries should be cut out clear to the ground as soon as the crop is off. There are several good reasons for doing this at this time; one is if there is any disease or pests on the old wood it is removed and burned without having so much time to spread to the new, and another is if new canes are broken at this time they will have time to grow new ones before winter, while if the pruning is done in the winter any broken canes are lost.

Both varieties of dewberries may be pruned by cutting the entire vine off at the top of the ground immediately after the crop is gone. They will grow a new vine for the following crop. This may be done with a sharp hoe.

Advance blackberries may either be cut off at the ground immediately after harvest as dewberries, or they may be trellised and handled as Logans, or they may be bushed like common blackberries. Choose the method that suits your location and convenience.

**TIME TO PLANT**—Strawberries may be planted any time from October until April. All varieties of bush berries should be planted after the first of January and before the last of April. Occasionally we have seen fair results obtained, if the conditions were all very favorable, when planted even later, but we do not recommend it. During the usual season and under average conditions February is the one best month for planting all kinds of berries.

On nearly all soils it pays to fertilize berries. For bushberries, if manure is scattered on the ground between the rows and irrigated and cultivated in, during the fall and winter, and the ground is not allowed to dry out, it is hardly possible to use too much. From five tons of poultry manure to twenty tons of barnyard manure will usually give excellent results and will pay. If manure is not available half a ton of blood, tankage, or fishmeal, or a good complete fertilizer usually will give good results. And either of the above mentioned commercial fertilizers is better for strawberries than manure. The commercial fertilizers should not be put on nearly as early as the manure, usually not until growth starts in the spring. The exact time depends on the availability of the material used. For instance blood should be applied later than tankage.

For trellising we have found that it pays to only use redwood posts. We use heavy end posts (not lighter than three by four) and carry the strain all on the end posts. We put the end posts all in the ground except one foot

and fasten the wires close to the ground, and then set our first inside post only about ten feet from the end, then raise the wires up to the desired height, which makes them very tight. Inside posts (which only hold up the wire) may be as light as two by two redwood, and may be spaced about twenty-five feet apart. No. 14 galvanized wire is satisfactory.

During the courses of a season we receive a very great many letters asking information concerning berry growing, and while we are always glad to answer these questions as best we can, sometimes it would take many pages to answer completely. It is impossible, in as small a book as our little catalog, to give very complete directions for planting, irrigating, pruning, and caring for all the different varieties of berries. The University of California at Berkeley, and also the Dept. of Agriculture, at Washington, issue a number of circulars and bulletins on growing the different varieties of berries which will be mailed to you absolutely free if you will ask for them. These give a great deal of detailed information which is illustrated with pictures, making them very easy to read.

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## HELPS FOR BERRY GROWERS

You can send to University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., for Circular No. 164 on Small Fruit Culture in California.

Circular No. 154 on Irrigation Practice in Growing Small Fruits in California.

Circular No. 265 on Plant Disease and Pest Control.

By writing the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get the following bulletins:

Farmers' Bulletin No. 643 Blackberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 728 Dewberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 887 Raspberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 998 Culture of the Logenberry.

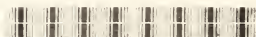
Farmers' Bulletin No. 1458 Strawberry Diseases.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1027 Strawberry Culture.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1043 Strawberry Varieties.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 1398 Currants and Gooseberries. This last one will explain why we do not grow currants and gooseberries commercially in Southern California.

In addition to these bulletins the University of California gives two correspondence courses, one on Strawberry Growing and one on Bushberry Growing. These come in seven lessons each and are really good. Each course only costs \$2.00, and is open to everyone. If interested address Division of Agricultural Education University of California, Berkeley, California.





## *SOME OF OUR CUSTOMERS WRITE US*

### *Letters from a few of them*

Ridge Garden, Carlsbad, Calif., May 31st, 1926.  
MESSRS. PRESTON & KNOTT, Buena Park, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

I think you might be interested to know my Advance blackberry plants fared their first year. I made my first commercial picking (a light one) on March 8th, and my last about ten days ago and in all I have picked very nearly five thousand baskets. The smallest price was \$1.50 per twelve basket tray. Including the sale of some plants locally I have taken a little over \$800.00 from something less than an acre. I have increased my acreage considerably from my own stock and feel most optimistic about the future of the Advance in this neighborhood.

Very truly, yours,

A. MAUD THOMAS.

Oxnard, Calif., June 11, 1926.

PRESTON & KNOTT., Buena Park, Calif.

The blackberry, dewberry, and blackcap plants that I bought from you last February are doing fine. I have lost only a few of each thousand.

Yours very truly,

EUGENE BODEN.

SUBTROPIC FARMS

La Habra, Calif., April 6th, 1926.

PRESTON & KNOTT, Buena Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:

We made our first shipment of Advance blackberries on March 15th, shipping 11 trays of fifteen 8 oz., baskets. On the 16th, we shipped twenty trays and on the 17th, twelve trays. The average price on the Los Angeles wholesale market was as follows: On the 15th, \$5.07; on the 16th, \$3.58 and on the 17th, \$2.98.

We thought that this might interest you as well as the fact that we appear to have a good crop still in prospect.

Yours very truly,

Per R. L. REYNODIS

Costa Mesa, Calif., July 17th, 1926.

PRESTON & KNOTT. Buena Park, Calif.,

Gentlemen:

I thought that you might be interested in the results I have gotten from the strawberry plants I got from you this spring.

On February 23rd, I received sixteen hundred fine New Oregon plants and they practically all lived and from this sixteen hundred plants up to the fifteenth of July I had picked and sold \$150.00 worth of berries and there will be a few more yet to pick.

I wish to order enough plants from you to set out two acres this coming winter.

Yours very truly,

J. J. BURTON

Corona Calif., July 1, 1926.

PRESTON & KNOTT, Buena Park, Calif.

Gentlemen:

Last December I got three thousand Carolina strawberry plants from you. I have just finished picking the berries and find that I have sold \$250.00 worth of berries from this small patch this spring.

Wishing you success, I am,

Yours, very truly,

CLIFFORD S. RICH

***PRESTON & KNOTT***  
***Buena Park, Orange County, California***



JOHN B. JOPLIN, with  
CHAMBERLIN & ABBEY PRINT SHOP  
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